MR. GLADSTONE'S BIRTHDAY. HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED AT HAWARDEN

AND ELSEWHERE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TEIBUNE!

Mr. Gladstone's seventy-sixth birthday has brought him from many quarters the usual congratulations, and the celebrations of this anniversary at Hawarden have been joyons. Mr-Gladstone is, in fact, in won lerful health and spirits, and nobody can discover the least abatement of that superabundant energy which has characterized him these fifty years past. His physician, Sir Andrew Clark, once said of him that the most amazing thing about him was not his mind but his body. He lives his life, to all appearance, as fully as he did twenty years ago. All his family, wife, s.ns, and sons-in-law, daughters and daughters-in-law, were at the Castle. Telegrams, letters and gifts poured in all day long. The Prince of Wales telegraphed "Accept our best wishes on anniversary of your birthday." There is no record of any message from the Queen. Her Majesty limits her relations with the greatest of her subjects to such intercourse as political necessities impose upon her. When he is Prime Minister, the Queen's demeanor is irreproachable; is so, at any rate, by comparison with her demeaner to other Prime Ministers; all of whom at times find themselves put too nearly on the level of an upper servant.

Liberal ciubs from all over the Kingdom sent resolutions and good wishes. From Ireland there were but two or three messages. Now-Zealand cabled respectful congratulations, and admirers in Stockholm, to which cable rates are less extortionate, expressed their desire for "a long life and happiness to you and to England." There are Tories now living who would insist that these wishes are incompatible and mutually exclusive. Midlothian, of course, dispatched greetings to her great member. The messages have been sifted by somebody, perhaps by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and the siftings given to the press. They are, as must be the case, monotonous. Some are less stiff than others, but decorous formality is the rule. Insome, expense has been disregarded; in not a few the sixpenny limit-tweive words including addresseshas been penuriously adhered to. The more sanguine hope for many more years of life and public service; the majority content themselves with felicitous allusions to the past.

Five young Liberals of Exeter have a telegram all to themselves. The Liberals of Blackpool are explicit and believe Mr. Gladstone will be for a third time Prime Minister of Eugland. Mr. Mower, of Norwich, more explicit still, trusts he may have health and strength to deal with the Irish question. The Chester Liberal Club touches a lyrical note in the hope of future " noble services to your Queen and country." There is a shade of unintentional unkindness in the telegram (origin not named from those who represent one of the very few English boroughs that have given you undivided support." The Land Nationalization Society figures in the long list, but it cannot be our friend Mr. Henry George's society for the members of it assure Mr. Gladstone of their high appreciation of his repeated concurrence with the main principle of their cause. The sea joins with the land, and the fish merchants of Grimsby invoke God's favor upon him. So do the Edinburgh Liberal Telegraph Clubs, and there are other appeals to the Almighty from various fervent souls. "That God may long spare you to be a power for good," is one. The telegraph clerks of the House of Commons, of Parliament-st., of Glasgow, and other places are among those whose dispatches are largest, and Glasgow even adds the compliments of the season.

Perhaps the most remarkable and even unac countable of all these addresses is one from one of your contemporaries; none other than The New-York Times, hailing "the advent of a year which through you promises so much for the cause of Is it Mr. George Jones whose soul is filled with rapture as he carches a glimpse of coming liberty in England, or perchance Ireland? If there be anything to compete with this, it is the effusion of the Liberal Association's soirée at Grimsby There were 4,000 Liberals, male and female, at the Grimsby soirée, and they unite in an assurance to Mr. Gladstone that they "appreciably value his eminent services as statesman and scholar to the cause of Liberalism and progress." It is, perhaps, the first time that Mr. Gladstone has been described as scholar to the Liberal cause, whether "ap preciably valued" or not. There are Germans who would deny his claim to be called scholar at all.

Among the gifts was the inevitable American axe. Mr. Gladstone must have axes enough to start him in business as a hardware dealer. This last came from a company; Welsh, to judge ir unprenounceable name, and Limited. If a Tory account may be trusted, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, ever original, presented his father with a bust of Lord Begconsfield: whether as a trophy, or an example for imitation, or a warning, the Tory reporter omits to add. A workingman sent a purse as " a token of love." From the Dake and Duchess of Westminster came a beautiful nosegay. Another floral tribute to copy the language of local enthusiasm, composed of magnificent roses and orchids, was received from a gentleman in-no, not Birmingham, but Manchester. The anstere tribune of the Midlands seems not to have spared a single one of his favorite and famous flowers in homage to his late chief. He would not even go to the dinner of the Chester Liberals. A marble bust of Achilles accompanied the Manchester orchids and roses. The giver hides his name in modesty, but he will read with pleasure that it was " much admired by the recipient "; unless the vileness of the phrase turn his pleasure to pain.

Altogether, more than a thousand telegrams and letters of congratulation reached Hawarden during the last two days. The rejoicings were continued vesterday by a children's party at which all Mr. Gladstone's grandchildren were present, and there was a magnificent Christmas tree. Last of all came a servants' ball at the Castle, at which, says the faithful chronieler. " Mrs. Gladstone led off the first dance with the butler for her partner and Mr. W. H. Gladstone with the housekeeper."

And yet, amid all these festivities, there was one thing wanting. The Press, the Liberal Press most conspicuously of all, failed to offer its greetings to Mr. Gladstone with its wonted heartiness and imitative conjourness. I suppose it must be said that the confidence of the Liberal party in its great leader has suffered a rude shock. His experiment in Home Rule is too recent to be pardoned, even on such a day as Tuesday, when surely controversies and mistakes and all the angry collisions of politics might have been forgotten. The Liberals seem to me inexcusable in choosing such an occasion for their manifestation of resentment, even though it were only by silence. Whether Mr. Gladstone is right or wrong about Home Rule, time will show. That he committed a mistake in tactics in announcing first his conversion and then his recantation, as he did, his friends contede. But is a mistake in tactics to be set against the splendid memories which cluster about the greatest name in contemporary English history ! People who take the most serious view, and who regard his new departure as a grave peril to the Empire, might have hushed their apprehensions for a day. If they could not approve of the present, there was a magnificent past to look back upon.

Even criticism would have been better than silence. "But," as The Times, never a great friend, remarks, "it is idle to attem t to disguise the fact

excursion into the Home Rule camp, or has withheld his opinion. The proportion of Liberals who have offered even a qualified support to his new policy is very small,-surprisingly so, all things considered. But it cannot be doubted that there remains a large and loyal body who would support him in Parliament were he really to undertake to give effect to his new views on Home Rule. There must be a still larger body which rejoices with him in the joy of such an old age as was celebrated on Tuesday, and which counts his fame one of the most

precious possessions of the century. It is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone that on his seventy-sixth birthday he should figure in two long articles of the January Nineteenth Century, on a subject remote from politics. In the midst of his Home Rule contest he has found time to write an answer to Professor Huxley of which I will only say here that it is a good debating answer, and avoids with ingenuity the point on which Professor Huxley's reply to Mr. Gladatone's first notice of Dr. Réville's book was held by the scientific world to be conciusive. And now Dr. Réville himself appears on the scene with an answer to Mr. Gladstone; the answer of the specialist to the amateur. Mr. Gladstone's friends admire his courage and his versatility. The range of subjects on which he knows something or even a great deal, is wide. But even Mr. Gladstone can hardly expect to enter on a successful debate with Mr. Max Muller on philology with Dr. Réville on historical religions, or with Professor Huxley on science. G. W. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. OUR COLLECTOR AND SURVEYOR.

WHY THE SENATE SHOULD REJECT HEDDEN AND

BEATTIE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: There seems to be some doubt that the appointments of Edward L. Hedden, as Collector, and Hans S. Beattle, as Surveyor, will be confirmed by the Senate. No more unfit appointment has been made by President Cleveland than that of Mr. Hedden as Collector. He is in polities a Democrat; but as a public officer no greater autocrat ever sat in the Collector's chair. This representative of "Jacksonian simplicity" arrogates to himself an authority which is truly novel in the Custom House. He excludes himself from public contact far more thoroughly than does the President, and it requires a vast amount of red tape and a great deal of waste of valuable time to get an audience with him. Collector Robertson recognized that time was money with business men who had matters to lay before the Collector for adjustment, and everybody else was secondary to them. His door was always open and he could be approached at any time. But it is considered a special privilege to get audience with Mr. Hedden in his public office upon public matters. One wishing to see the Collector, no matter how important or pressing the business may be, must take his turn with the swarms of politicians who are daily to be seen in his office looking for positious for the ward-workers. Then he must hand his card to Private Secretary Parker, who in turn hands it to the messenger, who

who in turn hands it to the messenger, who takes his time to carry the name in when the "Collector is not engaged."

Surveyor Beattle works hard—as a politician. If the Senate is to act in the interest of good government he should be rejected. It has been supposed that the Surveyor was a Government officer having supervision of a branch of the public service in which business men are interested, but his time is principally occupied with politicians and their "friends." Better evidence of this is not needed than to spend a few hours on any day in his offices and observe the attention that is given to the Keenans, the Reiliys, "Fatty" Walsh, and their followers with sore eyes, broken noses, and bullying swagger, who are trying to get a part of the spoils. AN OBSERVER.

New-York, Jan. 21, 1886.

GREENWICH CHURCH TROUBLES. To the Edstor of The Tribune.

SIR: A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of the 8th inst., dated Washington, N. J., under the caption of "Trouble in a Church over Peach Cider," is calculated to do great injustice to my father, William Carpenter.

I have no recollection that the Rev. Thomas S. Long. paster of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church, ever preached a sermon on the manufacture of peach eider. Having been a regular attendant at that church for years, if such a sermon had been preached, I would have

No sormon was ever delivered by the pastor that had a tendency to bring about the existing troubles. They originated entirely from other sources. My father had no pecuniary interest whatever in the manufacture and sale of peach elder, and every dollar avested in the enterprise belonged exclusively to my

brother. My brother, Joseph Carpenter, is alone responsible for every galion that has ever been manufactured and sold. He is not now, nor ever was, a member of the Greenwich Prespyterian Church; consequently, is not amenable to its requirements.

My father never withdrew from the charch, but still any inter never withdrew from the cherch, but still retains his membership, precisely the same as he did error to the beginning of the present difficulty. No revenue officers ever "got after the Carpenters for violating the United States laws," for the self-evident reason that so United States law has ever been violated by them. The assertion is absolutely false. No attempt was ever made in this direction.

by them. The assertion is absolutely false. No attempt was ever made in this direction.

My father was never the originator of the present dissensions in the church, but, on the other hand, has stationary avoided any completely in tae matter. Not a word or a line has eyer been written by his pen that would implicate him, either directly or indirectly, in the quarrels of the church.

If the peach cider possesses the deleterious properties of "Jersey lightning," as the paragraph would have us believe, it is remarkably strange that medical men, who have theroughly ested its qualities and have "pronounced them good," had not also were its tijurious effects prior to this.

The resignation of Mr. Long as pastor of this church was not superinduced or thought about in consequence of the manufacture of peach cider, but in consequence of the inability of the congregation to raise the salary he demanded.

James A. Carpenters.

HOW WOULD A WATER METER DO ! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: For nine months the hydrant at the foot of Barrow-st, has been leaking and enough water escapes to supply the demands of three of our city parks. Were it not for a drain within twenty feet of this hydrant it would be impossible to reach the Hoboken Ferry by way of Barrow-st. Persons going to the ferry has night had to wade through water and show ankle deep. Why not put is a water meter and let the Comedissioner of Public Works pay the bill! That might cure it. New-Fork, Jan. 21, 1886. Subsentings.

THERAW'S CRUEL QUEEN.

The King, scated at an opening in the low platform of the hense, had no particular richness in his desse and was, as far as f renember, without jewelry, the only Royal appendage that I noticed being a huge gold spitioon, so heavy that it is said to take two men to carry it. In personal appearance he was stout, and looked a little heavy and unmachingent, tut if anything I should judge him to be good humored. There was a certain quiet dignty about him, I think, and which I suppose even years of absolute power unust give any one. The really interesting figure to me, and I think to all present, was the Queen, who crombed behind the King in the orthodox fecuri position of respect. Only two European men were known to have seen her, and humorable had been the stories we had all heard of her. She has been credited with meounted executions, many of them of her relations or bec rivals—and the two are here synonymous—one of the most horribic being the tale, well or all founded I cannot say, that she had caused a poor girl, who had attracted Thebaw's attentions and was encioned by him, to be beaten to death. Many of these excises of what took phace in these inner comes are inventions, and let us hope that like at least is so. That she has possiole rivals, who still wept and sund-dered with the most abject terror at the mere mention of her name. The King, seated at an opening in the low

her name. She haya rather fine forehead, good eyes, a nose not as She has a rather fine forehead, good eyes, a mose not as straight in profile as timilable, a rather similicitin, to which the side lines of her fine slope rather rapidly from the slightly promient check bones and broad farehead. She looks both young and elever, and but for one feature would, I thins, he good looking. This feature, it is scarcely accessary, I suppose, to say, is her mostly. Her lips are thin and prominent, and a strong curve gives them a hard look, which is possible to the face. When animated, as she mostly was when I saw her, for she was eagerly whispering to the King nearly all the time, she gave one the idea of much cumping power. The Queen's mother, one of the wives of Thebaw's father, the only one, I suppose, who has escaped death or imprisonment, ast near her, and was an uninteresting looking old woman, who is said, however, to have occur the King's most prudent connected, and whose advice, if followed, would have accred the present catastrophe.

selence. "But," as The Times, never a great friend, remarks, "it is idle to attem t to disguise the fact that the vigor of Mr. Gladstone's powers, which seems to bid defiance to old age, can no longer be regarded in its results as a subject of unalloyed congratulation by the Liberal party." Well, if that were so, they need not choose his birthday as the best moment to "reconsider their relations to Mr. Gladstone."

The Liberal journals which make this festival the text for the usual article write in no such jubilant tone as has animated their periods in other years. It does not seem a happy tribute to Mr. Gladstone to compare him with Mr. Pitt, and to remind people that Mr. Pitt died disappointed, defeated, broken-bearted. This is avowedly an antithesis, but it comes at a time when too many Liberals are saying that their leader has forfeited the confidence they have ever reposed in him. The spectacle of a party turning away from the chief they have revered and have followed almost blindly, is not a spectacle one cares to dwell on. I prefer to suppose they will come back to him. It is impossible to deny that every Liberal of great position and influence has either refused to follow Mr. Gladstone on his recent

THE COURTS.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD SUIT. ARGUMENTS AND AFFIDAVITS-A THREAT TO "MAKE

IT HOT FOR SHARP." The argument on the motion to vacate the order requiring the defendants in the Broadway Railroad suit to show cause why they should not submit to an ex amination was finished before Justice Van Brunt in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Mr. Gulliver read an affidavit by James A. Richmond, president of the Broadway Surface Railroad company, who declared that large blocks of stock of the Union Passenger and Trans-portation Company were offered for the lease of his road, that these were refused and that thereupon the present suit was begun. An affidavit by J. Stuart Lyman, a circk with Verminye & Co., brokers, set fourth that on July 2, 1884, the price of the stock of the Broadway and Seventh Avenne Railroad Company was 158 and on July 2, 1885, after the commission of the Broadway and Seventh Avenne Railroad Company was 158 and on July 2, 1885, after the commission of the Broadway and Seventh Avenne Railroad Company, was read, in which he stated that in conversation Mr. Wieden, of Philadeiphia, had carnestly asked for his influence in accurring to him a lease of the Broadway Surface Railroad, saying that it would be greatly to the benefit of the corporators and an opening wedge in securing the control of other railroads of the city and running them in common. At first the afficult was inclined to think the offer an advantageous one and to advise his associate directors to accept, but he afterward changed his mind and toid Mr. Wieden so. The latter again urged him to accept and when he would not said he was going to find out all about the management of the Broadway Surface and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue railroads and all about the issue of the bonds and that he would "make it hot for Sharp" and have him in jai within ten days.

Mr. Root presented an affidavit by Charles F. Frothingham, one of the plaintiffs, in which he says that he paid \$23,970 for his stock in July last and that he thought it was a good investment. He denies that it was bought at the instigation of the Union Passenger and Transportation Company, and says he never heard of that company until ne saw the name mentioned in the papers, and does not know either Eikins or Wediner or any other persons mentioned in the papers, and does not know either the outgrowth of a meeting of the stockholders of the Broadway and Seventh Avenne Railroad Company called by himself. An affidavit by George C. Thomas corroborated this.

A long argument followed, in which Joseph H. Choate, that these were refused and that thereupon the present suit was begun. An affidavit by J. Stuart Lyman, a clerk rated this.

A long argument followed, in which Joseph H. Choate,
Robert Seweil, ex-Judge Granville P. Hawes and Elihu
Root took part. The decision was reserved.

THREE UNNAMED CONTINGENCIES. A suit is pending in the Brooklyn City Court in which \$25,000 is sought for betrayal under promise of marriage by Miss Faunie White, an actress, from Dr. Charles A. Olcott, of No. 104 Bedford-ave. Dr Olcott is a son of Dr. Cornelius Olcott, and a prother of Miss Lillian Olcott, the scirces, who made her debut in Brooklyn about three years ago. Miss White is nineteen years of age and is said to be handsome. She played it Miss Olcott's company at one time. Dr. Olcott is thirty three years old and has been a widower for some years. Since bis wife died his health has not been good, and he spends part of his time at Greenwood Loke. Yestorday an interesting agreement was witnessed before City Judge Van Wyck. By it Dr. Olcott, who makes an absolute denial of the charge of betrayal, agrees to pay Mise White \$500, of which \$300 is to be paid at once, and \$200 more in case of any one of three possible continuously what which which we would be continuously to the continuously of the continuously o

BROOKLYN'S RIGHT TO USE DRIVEN WELLS. The trial of the test suit brought by Jacob L. Van Wycklen, of New-Lots, against the city of Brooklyn to recover \$30,000 damages for the loss of water at his to recover \$30,000 damages for the loss of water at his mill after the city began to pump from a driven well at pyring Creek, was begun yesteday. It is conducted by ex-Corporation Counsel DeWitt and defenced by Corporation Counsel Taylor, The suit involves the whole question of the right of the city to add to the surface water supply along the line of the conduit by the driven well system on which the water supply largely depends. Mr. Van Wycklen testified that he had owned the null at Forbes's Landing since 1848. It is a tide-water mill, the inflowing tide being dammed by gates and, with the water from Spring Creek, driving the water-wheel for twelve hours a day, six hours on each tide. After the city sank the weil in July, 1883, he found that the water supply from the creek was gone and that the stream was dry below the pump. The nelli had depreciated in value one-half in consequence.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT ON A STEAMSHIP PIER. John Lawson, a longshoreman engaged in cading a vessel belonging to the Quebec Steamship loading a vessel belonging to the Quebec Steamship Company, at Pier No. 47. North River, on March 26, 1883, met with a singular mishap. A coil of rope lay on the gang-plank which he was descending; in passing he placed his right foot in the centre of it. At that moment a steam engine on the pier connecting with this rope was started for the purpose of hoteling aboard two barrels of flour three man's lew was caught in the rope and in a moment he was suspended in mid-air with two barrels of flour danging between the limit-air with two barrels of flour danging between the limit-air with two largest of flour danging between the law was broken. His suit against the company for \$5,000 damages, tried in the Superior Court, before Justice O'Gorman and a jury, resulted yesterday in a verdict in his favor for \$1,400. The defence was contributory negligence, Louis J. Grant and J. Edward Swanstrom represented the plaintiff and Butler, Stilman and Hubbard the defendant.

NO SPECIFIC LIEN IN THIS CASE. Judge Addison Brown, of the United States District Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the matter of Vetterieli & Co., who became insolvent seventeen years ago. The firm recovered about \$7,200 in 1864 from a firm of which it was one of the creditors. The money was placed in an account called that of solomon's estate, and in 1808-83,914 68 remained to the credit of that account, some of the fellow-creditors of Solomon having been paid. The present suit was brought to renaving owen paid. The present suit was brought to cover some of this money from the assignee of Vet lein & Co, on the ground that it took preference a specific hen. Judge Brown holds that that might he been the case if it had been kept as a separate fund, that under the circumstances the specific hen did exist, and the money could not be recovered from

HEAVY VERDICT AGAINST MRS. A. T. STEWART. The third trial of the sult of Thomas H. Stringham to recover \$50,000 from Mrs. Cornella M. Stewart, widow recover \$50,000 from Mrs. Cornella M. Stewart, widow of A. T. Stewart, for injuries received through the defects in a hoisting elevator on the Stewart estate at Garden City, resulted in a verdiet yesterday of \$42,500. Judge Cullen, in the Kinas County Supreme Court, before whom the trial took pince, granted an extra allowance of \$2,000 to counsel, and denied a motion for a new trial. On the first trial the jury awarded \$16,000, but the General Term set aside the verdiet. On the second trial the suit was dismissed, but when it was carried to the Court of Appeals a new trial was ordered. The case will probably go to the Court of Appeals again.

W. S. WARNERS CASE SUBMITTED.

General Hubbard yesterday, in the suit of Assignee Holt against William S. Warner to set aside the transfers of property to him by Ferdinand Ward, argued against the motion of Churles B. Alexander for a dis-missal of the suit. He took the ground that Mr. Warner missal of the suit. He took the ground that Mr. Warner was aware that Ward was carrying on a fletitious business, that he never invested anything, and that Mr. Warner had in his possession money on a check for a part of which ward had been sent to Sing Sing. General Hubbard was willing that Mr. Warner should have all that he had put into the basiness, but no more Mr. Alexander amounced that he would submit the case of his client without calling any witnesses.

"AND WIFE " ADDED BY A HOTEL CLERK. In the Winans divorce case yesterday exudge Curtis put in evidence register No. 19 of the Bre coort House, showing an entry on May 31, 1871, of the words "Ross E. Winans and wife." The plaintiff has testified that the hardwriting was that of Mr. Winans. Mr. Libby, the former proprietor of the house, testified in cross-examination, that the words "and wife" were

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. Washington, Jan. 21 .- In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day the following business was

ransacted:

No. 19 — Henry Childs and others, plaintiff in errer, agt.

be First N. tianal Bank of Feterborough, New Homoshire,
a error to the superior court of Frankon Coupy, Massahusetts. Dismissed perstipulation, clerks' costs in this
out to be publy the plaintiff in error.

No. 13 Joan Shekard and others, appellants, agt. F. C.
suring a administrator, cic. Argamen continued by B.F.
utler for appelies, and penchants by Edward blacers in for
mediants.

Intrier for appe lee, and generated by Edward theorems for appellant age, classes. No. 124. State M K fr and others, executor; etc. appellant agt the south Park Commissioners. Argued by E sixham for appelled, it, and by M W Fuller for appellees.

No. 114.—nate is Kerrandotalers executors, etc. appellants ast, the oath Fark totamissioners. Argued by E Sixham or appellants and by M W Fuller for appellees.

No. 1156—16 in K Park, assignee etc. appelled, agt. William I Preston. The critical Court of the United States for the Sauthern Destrict of New-York. Disablesed with costs under the foll rule.

No. 1756—Affred Berry, appellant agt. B F Green. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States.

THE COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, Jan. 21.-In the Court of Appeals to-day, the Hon, William C. Ruger, C. J., and Associates present, the following causes were argued: No. 463—Phillip Phoenix and others, trustees, respondent tt Mira W Livinsstone and others, appellants, Argue y J Frederick Kermechan for appellants, William B Ro-

by J Frederick actions in the fortespondent and others, Commissioners of the town of Newtown, appellants, agt. John Scott and another, respondents. Judgment affirmed with costs by default under role 21.

No. 459—William Pease, respondent, agt, the Delaware, Lactawann and Western Hallroad Company, appellant, Argued by Hamilton Odell for appellant, Thomas M North for respondent. respondent.
No. 750-Chester W Cole, respondent, agt. the State of New-York, appellant. Argued by Drunis O'rries for appellant. J. Bake Cady for respondent.
No. 446-John B Cornell and another, appellants, agt. John Roach and otters. respondents. Argued by Tallundige W Fosier for appellants, disorge W Van Stelen for respondent.

The following is the day calendar for Friday, Jan-Nos. 468, 471, 473, 476, 476, 477, 478, 481.

CALENDARS TO-DAY.

SUPPRINE COURT. CHANGERS—BEFORE Van Brunt, J.—Nos.
28, 38, 36, 108, 112, 117, 159, 174, 189, 193, 243, 244, 245,
217, 248, 250, 262, 245, 254, 256, 256, 257, 258,
SUPPRINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEPTIS P. J.4 Brady and
Danteis, J.J.—Nos. 54, 55, 57, 58, 50, 90, 61, 62, 63, 76, 77,
83, 86, 87, 29, 92, 94, 66, 97, 102, 103, 103, 63, 81, 75, 15, 19, 32,
25, 40, 43, 44, 45, 47, 51, 52, 68, 91, 95, 103,
SUPERM COURT—STECIAL TERM—PART L.—Before Lawnrees, J.—No slay calemna.
SUPPRINE (OURT—STECIAL TERM—PART II—Before Van
Vorst, J.—Nos. 152, 402, 423, 455, 446, 463,

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 11,—Before Donohue, J.

Caccom. No 9.3 calesiaar.

Sifferen Court - Circuit - Part III - Before Donohue, J. Sifferen Court - Circuit - Part III - Before Andrews, J. Nos. 1. in. 21/1, 1/22, 2732, 2559, 2105, 217, 2680, 2889, 23 c. 2009, 2003, 2013, 2014, 2018, 217, 2050, 2189, 23 c. 2009, 2003, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2017, 2014, 2018, SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Before Sedgwick, SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TREM-PART II.-Before Truax, SUFKEIOR COURT-THIAL TERM-PART III. -Before O'Gor-man, J. - Nos. 1320, 1343, 1348, 1112, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1403,

4.7.
SUPERIOR COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART IV.-Before Ingra-ram, J.-Nos. 343, 030, 52, 208, 1082, 333, 472, 847, 784, COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TRUM-Refere J. F. Duly, J.-Nos. NO day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TRIM—PART I—Hefore Van Hoe100, J.— 03, 2113, 2130, 1874, 1892, 2021, 1941, 2057, 2058,

2024.
CHT COURT—TRIAL TREM—PART I—Defore Hall, I.—Noa. 6104, 5109, 6007, 6514, 6401, 6517, 5273, 6117, 6387, 6464, 6300, 6384, 6193, 6503, 6507, 6071, 6598, 6548, 6534, 6646, 6647, 653, 6647, 6671, 6598, 6548, 6534, 6648, 6647, 6588, 6648, GS-9. COURT OF OYPH AND TERMINER—Before Judge Earrett, Assistant District Attorney Follows and Party —Nos. I.

COURT OF UNEREAL SESSIONS—PART I.—Before Recorder Smyth, Assistant District Attorneys Fitzerand and Partis.—Nos. I.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II,—Before Judge Glidersleeve and Assistant District Attorney Beiford.—Nos. I.

1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 7, 8, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.

THE FASHIONS.

NOTICED LARGELY AT THE BARGAIN COUNTERS.

LOW PRICES FOR RICH GOODS-PROCADES, CLOTHS AND VELVETERNS-LACES, SCARPS AND BON-Just now at the height of carnival gavety in

the intermediate season until the Leuten curtain drops women reap a harvest in bargains. With more abscrity than a seedy politician takes to a Janus-faced reform, or a 5 o'clock les to a rew gossip, do wemen take to bargains. Satin duchesse, satin-striped velvet, rich brocades after the nedheval period and other magnificant fabrics are marked down, for example, from \$15 to \$8. from \$10 to \$5, from \$20 to \$15 a yard; and in addition to these all materials for evening dresses are similarly reduced in price, such as crape, tulie, gauza, crépe lisse tulie lliusion, embroidered tulie, satin-pekin, embroidered tinselled lace, faille or satin merveilleux. And as these fabrics serve only to form part of a tollette, or simply an elegant accessory, the cost is comparatively very little compared with the effect produced, such as a satin duchesse of a delicious cream-colored ground, nearly the whole of the breadth of which is formed of a natural-sized garland of magnolias and follage, the large petals of creamy white exquisitely shaded fute large peta; of creamy white exquisitely sanded late delicate lime tints and pale yellow centres; the foliage is equally artistic in coloring. A pearl-colored ground of the same rich fabric is covered with a vine and flowers of shaded velvet of extreme delicacy of color, soft shadowy little roses of pale yellow and pink, and gray vines with pale small green follage and buds. Some beautiful glacé silk frisé show changeable tints over rose and stone colored grounds. One of these of dark due satin has three wide stripes of white frise in closest imitation of Escurial lace; the frise stripes are suffitently spart to be cut separately for trimming when not required in a breadth. Entin-striped velvet in such combingtions as olive and garnet, two shades of garnet, olive and cream color, are marked down in price to \$1.60 a yard. Magnificent satin brocades thickly covered with tropical flowers, as scarlet pomegranite bleesom, trails of rose branches, tenerils of jasmin and grapes, wildernesses of arobesque, troilises of leafy stem, fan-like leafage that look like peacock talls covering grounds of mulberry, prune, cream-color, rose, crimson, blue-stiff with their heavy richness—are marked down to the nominal price of \$8 and \$5 a yard. Fashion has rarely offered so many inducements to economy as this season, so many graceful, inexpensive ways to make costumes, and so many accompaniments to dress uniting beauty to utility. One great principle must be understood—that it is upon correct contrast and harmonious association, and not alone upon the absolute beauty of the colors, that ex-tremely artistic effect depends. Combinations of materials are employed, pekins in faille français striped with plush, also in sicilienne plush-striped, in addition to those described, combine well with plain faile or rich satin merveilleux. The admixture of gold and silver in some fabrics is seen in superb effect of gold and silver flowers with soft green flossy silk foliage on a ground of pink,

reduced in price, also fine Persian lace, with white figures outlined with golo-colered floss; yellowish Valenciennes, embroidered with gold thread amidst the real
designs; Egyptins hae like a cobweb, worked air over
with gold timed, and other beautiful wide and narrow
laces for overdresses, formedings, tabliers and general
trimmings are sold for fabulately low prices. Some of
the designs on these loses are cepted and reproduced
with that accupitous uniformity which characterizes the
figures in the fersian and factan shawls. In addition
there are other whole pieces of fine lace covered with socalled flowers portrayed by fantastic arabesques.

STREET AND HOUSE COATCHMES.

STREET AND HOUSE COSTUMES. Velveteen is now fashionably worn on the street, and is, besides, used at home, mostly in black, but there are dark red, brown, blue and green shades seen. Other velvelcous of the same colors have small figures embroid-ered all over them in sik, which are used mostly to combine with the plain in several ways. The simplest is a vest and sleeve trimmings. For the street the velveteen costumes are very simply made and trimmed with the heavy cord and braid before mentioned. Combinations are added, if chosen, of wool fabrics.

Fashion no longer maists upon dressing her subjects, of various sizes, styles and slinges, after the same model. There are three different variations in vests and phastrons. The delicately puffed plastron is a general favorite when slenderness prevails; for larger figures plastrons. The delicately puffed plastron is a general favorite when sienderness provails; for larger figures the perfectly fitting rest is adopted, while there is also a plastron of lace, or softest silk, or silk muslin, which is gathered on a narrow band at the neck and held tast at the waist with an invisible clasp, er, in some instances, when becoming, it is crossed like a field. Exceedingly preity cutaway jackers are created to display pleated chemisettes or plastrons of surah in cream color, rose-pink, pale blue, according to the contrast needed; the Jacket is plues fallle or india silk. Collarctes of purfed silk muslin made on a colored ribbon with lace and ribbon bows at the timat are charming accessories to the tollet, early made at home. These may be also made of crépe ilses or lace. The styles of these dainty laces is aimost incumerable; fichus are added to the number, yielding to the dress what the follage is to the flower. When made large and full this style can be worn over a high or open corsage; if high and close, it may be left open and turned in exposing the bare throat and nack. One model of creamy white lace is made to form a large how at the neck in two loops; there is but one end which is long and full. Kerchiefs of misty soft crôpe lisse are not only becoming to all complexions, but are easily managed, simply adapting them to the shape of the neck before the vest is put on or the open dersage; the kerchief, one yard square, doubled, can be laid about the neck folded to lice most extravagnut manner, dotted about the neck, the host retravagnut manner, dotted about the neck, the hist, and over the dress in the most equettish way.

BONNETS.

BONNETS. Midwinter bonnets as the cold increases decrease in size and appear in smallest capote shape of velvet; another style is a cap shape of seal-brown moleskin seal-brown made in a bow are set in front and just back of them are two ofter colored ostrich tips and one of brown; one other has a Normandy cap grown, the velvet all in one piece is arranged quite flowingly in the back, forming in front loops and folds; above there is a bow of Ottoman ribbon.

Messrs, Japes McCreery & Co., E. J. Denning & Co., H. O'Nelli and Madame Demorast will blease socient thanks for attention. plush, and band of natural otter, tiers of ribbon bows of

KNICKERBOCKER DAYS RECALLED.

The price paid at the Real Estate Exchange resterday for No. 25 Maiden-lane, one door from Nassaust., brings into prominent contrast the altered conditions of property to-day from the times when, under the Duten, the maidens tripped down a country lane to draw water at a well. The path was called T' Maagde paatje, or the maiden's path. The property formed part of Beeckman's farm. It was laid out as a street in 1693, under Colonel Fietcher, then Governor, when the street received its present name. The property, after passing through various hands was owned by W. H. Smith, who sold it to A. Morton in 1847, subject to a mortgage of \$29,000. In 1871 it was sold by Charles Marsh, referrer, to John and Thomas Cox for \$52,500. The property is irregular in shape but contains just 1,000 square feet. It rents for about \$7,000 a year. The exact amount collected for rent last year was \$6,840. The taxes were \$1,032. A number of prominent real estate non were present at the sale by J. T. Stearns, auctioneer, among whom were G. R. Rend, E. H. Cruikshank, N. P. Bailey, Measrs, Boardman, Lawionce, and John Cox and Mrs. Cox. The first bid was \$50,000, from which the bidding rose slowly to \$68,500, at which price it was bought by Kalmann Haas, wholesale grocer, of No. 126 Front-st, and No. 69 East Fifty-stxtli-st. The price comes out at \$63 a foot. or the maiden's path. The property formed part of

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE. CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.—Turpentine firm at 389-39c. SAVASNAH, Jan. 21.—Turpentine strongat 38 bc. Wilkington, Jan. 21.—Turpentine firm at 38 bc.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 21. THE GENERAL LIST. ACTUAL SALES. Closing bids.

Name.	ACTUAL SAURA				bids.		
	Open-	Rugi	Low't ni		Bid A'g'd		sold,
Atlantic & Pac	9	9	-	0	_	91,	200
Can Pacine	9714	(174	671	6712	878	68	600
Can Southern	40	40.54		40%	40	40%	570
Cen lows	18 9	18%	1/430	126.50	18	193,	100
Centof NJ	43%	44 19	4394	4414	44	444	1,850
Cen Pactite	40%	11	404	414	4174	4.2	410
C&O. 1st pro:	isa	184	18%	111	1849	104	200 100
		140	140	140	110	141	7
do pref	:06%	107%	100%	1074	107 %	1075	15,850
do pref	1364	1864	130	136%	13014	13364	500
Do prof	913	1214	131	1214	1214	1214	94,241
CSIL & P.	14	14	14	14	14	15	100
CStL&P. P.		44.6	34	24	33	35	160
CSLPM & O.	367	385	367	38 9	884	384	4,739
CEIP MAO.D	12612	110711-4	1304	1014	10142	limi	733
C BI & Pac.	2.17 2	11 14 CA T.	1284	138	138	1354	1,170
CCC & L.	524	5.8	5214	283 ₄	53	532	200
('of H C' & Tol	20	2255	30	2500	117%	30	525
Della & W	117	80%	1164g 884g	1174 804	117 a	894	58,65
Dub & S. C.	6034	60%	6694	dirin.	801 ₄	63	5,800
E Ten V & isa E.T. Vade G no Ft. W. & Der	419	D .	4 10	47.	43,	5	2.140
E.T. Vad G ne	849	1 H.L.	814	83,	846	874	1.350
Ft. W. & Der	210		139 4	23 1304	2242	140	100
Ill Cent	1395g 257g	26	25%	26	26%	19 . 14	0 100
Lake Space	25.6	8.7%	83 'a	854	8638	8514	53,865
LE & W Longisland	151.	154	1.0	1.5	15	16	300
Longisland	815	81%	814 384	8:4 401a	804	81 49	25
1 on a w Nuah-	30	36	36	36	35	40 kg	
L.N.Alb & C	18	18	18	18	18	111	100
MASA W.bret.	52	52	50%	50%	50%	51	900
M & St. L. Dro:	13%	19	187	19	19	194	200
Mast in pro:	2874	46 297	283	295	200	4850	9,215
M. n. & T	108	139	108	109	109	109%	1,100
Mo Pacific	133	133	133	133	131	134	80
	1034	1044	10314	10438	104	10414	10,022
NYCE St L.	1 84	804	549	834	84	9	475
	1 24	524	52	245a 524g	24 '9 524	24 % 52%	15,535
Do pret	59 37%	3934	374	26 14.44	38%	384	6,020
NYAN B NYSAW NYSAW	100 4	100 -	10014	10019	100		- 1
NYS&W	612	63,	(1-h	6524	6%	674	1,525
NYS & W.pr	18	184	18 26 w	183	18 ¹ 3 26 ⁷ a	19	1,120
Nor. & West pt	26%	27 26 %	26 9	HARE To	26%	27	1,120
North Pac pto.	57%	015 4	D7 14	55% 1%	58%	59	13.030
Olito Central	1.04	1.0	124	1%	174	1 10	860
Other & Aust.	22 %	23%	27 4	235	23%	23%	200
Oregon, imb	100%	1014	100%	101 9	1014	101 2	
Oregon Trans.			20%	30 h	30	3018	
Pa Da ky	1934	20	19%	20	20	20 9	300
Rens & Sar Rich & W. P StLA& TH pri	155	155	155	155	20.	424	100
Rich & W. P	34	34	90	90	34 ³ 4 90	34 5	100
Stlat TH pri	101	101	101	101	101	102	120
St P & Dm	38	3812	38	3849	$\frac{3894}{10094}$	29	200
St P & Dut, pr	700%	100%	10034	100%	1003	1014	100
TI' M & M	10812	10804	108 %	109%	1084	12%	2,100
Peras Pac	5014	12% 51%	5034	A13.	5.34	51%	17.310
hank & Mer	200	3	4.9 Zh.	3	8		200
a Uleieurso	715	7219	71%	7212	7239	7210	13,705
Pacific Man	57.40	08.49	07.0	075.50	55% 100%	101	16,282
Con Gas	10039	10019	100%	200 2	9334	0.334	500

with soft green flossy silk foliage on a ground of pink, blue, cream, heliotrope or pearl faille Pranculs, and may be coastined with the same plain material.

CLOTH AND LACE, it work with flandsome cloth coatumes embrohiered ail over with natural-sized red cherries or strawberries, with foliage, are reduced from \$20 to \$3. Others of these cashmers are embrohiered with fine cheulile and shaded silk in Chinese designs and colors; again or pate-rose, lemon, scarlet, green, mastic and gray cashmers are borders of the most elaborate embrodetry. These are offered at absurdly low prices, notwithstanding they are as valuable as when they were first imported three mouths ago.

Some lace drapertes lie heapod up like snowdrifts, others like the answdrifts whereon the sun slines with a mellow gleam. Wide flounces of the Oriental tulip pattern, exquisitely shaded, with point face edge, are greatly reduced in price, also due Persian lace, with white figures outlined with golo colored floss; yellowish Valers and the process of the oriental tulip pattern outlined with golo colored floss; yellowish Valers and the price caused gain for price caused gain price caused gain which is reduced from \$20 to \$3. Others of the oriental tulip pattern, exquisitely shaded, with point face edge, are greatly reduced in price, also due Persian lace, with white figures outlined with golo colored floss; yellowish Valers and price and price caused gain to price, also due Persian lace, with white figures outlined with golo colored floss; yellowish Valers and price caused gain to price also due Persian lace, with white figures outlined with golo colored floss; yellowish Valers and price caused gain to gai | Todo | 120 | Social Cas N | Todo | Wabsan | Todo | Todo

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETEO. LEUM EXCHANGE.

Open High Low Clos Shares ing est ost ing soil NAMES. Boston, if & E, old B. H. & E, new Brooxivn Flevated Ch Mn and St Paul Ch and Northwest E. T. Va & Ga. F. T., Va & Ga. pfd ... Lake Shore..... Louisville and Nash Mo Kansas and Texas N Y L Eric and West. N Y& New Eng..... NJ Central
Oregon Trans
Pens & Atlantic
Pacific Mail
St Pani & Omaha
Texas Pacific
Union Pacific
Western Union. Total shares sold 57,040 BONDS.

Brooklyn El 1st...... E. T., Va. & Ga. Inc. can South 2d.... E T. Va & Ga. cou... iron steamboat 1st... O Cent Riv div 1st cer St Jo & G I lat. Tex & St L lat. MINING STOCKS.

Caledonia, B. H.... Horn Silver Iron Silver Little Chief..... To tal sales

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Jan. 21, 1886. CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

Penna R. B. 53 63 8 LEVY, No. 19 New-st.

Penna R. B. 53 63 8 Buffalo, N. Y. & Bid.

Reading 10% 10% 10% Phil. com 44%

North Pacific, com 26% 26% N. J. Central 44.

North Pacific, com 26% 26% Reading general moregace, 63. 80

People's 36 38 Reading general moregace, 63. 80

Record Reading general moregace, 63. 80 Reported by Collis & LEVY, No. 19 Necesta Bid. Asked. 45 47 44 445 80 805 935 934 THURSDAY, Jan. 21-P. M.

There is little to be said of to-day's stock markes be-

youd the mention of the fact that the speculation was again obscient to outside influences and general condi-tions rather than to the manipulations of the large pro-lessional operators. The market opened tame; there was no "boom" nor excitement in the dealings at any period of the day. But there was a steady appreciation of values, and it was made without the aid and in spite of the efforts to hold values in check, of the principal powers which have been potential in forcing the late depression. By these temarks we do not intend to lutimate that those powers are not now or nave not been buyers of stocks for three days; everything indi-cates that they have been, but it seems probable that it is found more difficult to purchase large lines at the de-pression than it was in a listless market to mark the values down. Business to-day was not active; the tetal these stocks furnished 201,600 shares-St. Pani, 94,200 Lake Shore 53,800, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 53,600 shares. St. Paul closed with an advance of 13 per cent after a reaction of 2 from its best figure, Lake Shore closed with a gain of 12g after a reaction of 2g, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western closed unchanged at 1174 after being pressed down to 1164 by its special friend. The public talk about the coal trade continues to be as unfavorable to values as it ever was, and there is a wonderful unanimity of heat shaking among coal company officials when the probabilities of an agreement between them is suggested; yet there is not one of them who does not expect to mine and sell more ceal in 1886 than in 1885; and they probably will. It is a little early yet, but the indications of a good spring trade among the merchants was never more promising at this season of the year than now. If prospects are realized it will have a marked effect upon the Stock Exchange markets in the

to the best figures of the day. Government bonds were fairly active at the board, and a large business in the 4s is reported over the counters of the principal dealers. The market was steady, and bids for the 3s are is per cent higher. Annexed are the closing quotations

near future. The market closed quiet and strong at close

Bid. Ask. | Bid. Ask. | U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | Bid. Ask. | U. S. 4 \(\alpha \) 1891. reg. | 112 \(\alpha \) 112 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 123 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1897. | 123 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1897. | 123 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1897. | 133 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1898. | 133 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1899. | 135 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1899. | 135 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1895. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1895. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1895. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 116 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1895. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur. 6s 1896. | 126 \(\alpha \) U. S. cur

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK & SONS, 28 Nassau-st., New-York, Dealers in United States Government and other destrable

SECURITIES FOR INVESTORS. All stocks and bonds listed on the New-York Stock

Exchange bought and sold on commission for cast Deposit accounts received and interest allowed n monthly balances subject to draft at sight.

Coupons, registered interest, and dividends collected, and plac without charge.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. BEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The speculation in grain retained its improved tone yesterday, but the advance in prices established was fractional. Business was more quiet all around. Exporters bought moderately, and on a practically unchanged movement in cashlo:s wheat was taken by shippers to the extept of 40,000 bushels; of corn 56,000 bushels were purchased and cash lots rose 4314 cent. Cash oats were a shade better. Wheat options opened % 20% cent lower; later there was a

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 (Special).-The failure of J. B. Oliver, at Milwaukee, bad little effect on the J. B. Oliver, at Milwankee, man little effect on the market to-day. From 842 cents May wheat went to 833 cents. The bears in the pork crowd were still having an uncomfortable time of it this morning. May selling back up to time of it this morning, May selling back up to \$11.45. They have had a bad goring already from the buils and are more than likely to suffer a good deal more. The speculation in the provision crowd is not active yet. The short afternoin coard was active and higher. The close was: May wheat, \$45, cents; May corn, 401, cents; May pork, \$11.3712; May hard, \$6.3713. "Puts" on May wheat solid at \$12, cents; "calls" at \$6 cents. The receipts to-day were 22 cars of wheat, 140 of corn, 74 of oats and 25,000 head of hogs. The anticipated receipts for to-morrow are 18 cars of wheat, 90 of corn and 30 of oats, and 25,000 head of hogs.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS BY TILEGRAPH.

CHICAGO. Jan. 21.—The Provers Journal reports: OutlieReceipts, 5.400 head: shipments, 2,300 head: market active:
Shipping Steers, 83 90.25 75; Stockers and Feeders. 2,725
225 30; Cows, Bulls and Mixed, 81 90.25, 90; Bulk, 2,75
235 30.

Hoge-Receipts, 35,000; Shipments, 7,5; 0. market strong:
Reuch and Mixed, 83 95.264 90; Packing and Shipping,
84 90.264 37%; Laght, 83 50.264 90; Packing and Shipping,
im: Natives, 83 90.265 90; Western, 82 20.264 30; Lambs,
84 95.265 75; Texms, 82 90.263 75.

ST. Loule, Jan. 21.—Calle-Receipts, 970; shipments,
480; market strong; Pair to Choice Native Shipping Mears,
480; market strong; Fair to Choice Native Shipping Mears,
480; market strong; Fair to Choice Native Shipping Mears,
and Helfers, \$2 25.265 75; Stockers and Peeders, \$3 90.

#1 00. Receivis, 7.200; announces, 2,300; Light, \$3 500 #105. Receivis, 85 75.854 00; Heavy, 44 10.454 35. Shep. Receivis, 1700; announces, 2000; market active and firm; Commen to Choice, \$2 50.654 75.

Florida The Land of Sunsbine ? Oranges. Secure your HOUSE LOTS, 40x100 feet, in SILVER SPRINGS PARK at once. Price only 310 each. Prices will be raised FEE.

BUARY let.

Five-Acre OBANGE GROVE TRACTS
8200 cach. Prices will be raised PRBEU-ARY lot.

Don't forget to call on no as early durin

the week as possible. Bigth Avenue Elevated Cars stop at Cortlandt Street, one block from our office. Broadway horse-cars pass our of-fice. All are welcome, whether you wish; to buy

L. N. MOWRY, President, 179 Broadway, New-York.